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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/580,907	05/30/2006	Hiroki Nakamaru	8003-1041	6842
466 7590 10/09/2007 YOUNG & THOMPSON 745 SOUTH 23RD STREET 2ND FLOOR			EXAMINER	
			LAVILLA, MICHAEL E	
	ARLINGTON, VA 22202		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1794	,
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/580,907	NAKAMARU ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
·	Michael La Villa	1775		
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Descriptions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to I will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fror te, cause the application to become ABANDON	N. mely filed  n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on  2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This action is application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under the practice of the condition is in condition.	s action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pr			
Disposition of Claims				
4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o  Application Papers  9) The specification is objected to by the Examina 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 May 2006 is/are: a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the correction	er.  avairable accepted or b) objected to a drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is old	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). Djected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.				
Attachment(s)  1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20060530.	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Date		

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Objections

 Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: Regarding Claim 3, line 2, the word "comprises" should read "comprise." Appropriate correction is required.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
- 3. The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 5. Regarding Claim 1, is unclear what is meant by the phrase "glycoluril resin." By convention, glycoluril is CAS Reg. No. 496-46-8, which corresponds to R1-R4 all being hydrogen atoms. Hence, it is unclear whether the claimed material requires that all of R1-R4 be hydrogen. If not, it would appear to be appropriate to use a different terminology to describe the range of structures contemplated or to insert a formula in the claim. The claim refers to "glycoluril resin." A resin is typically a polymer or a pre-polymer material, which may be an oligomer of the monomer, for example. It is unclear whether the claim terminology is limited to monomers, polymers, and condensation products, whether the terminology may encompass these, as well as a broader range of materials, and/or whether the terminology should be read to exclude monomer

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materials as not being within the scope of a resin. Clarifying terminology may accompany an explanation so that the claimed scope is evident by the plain meaning of the text of the claim.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 8. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Umino et al. WO 03/042427 in view of Applicant's Admissions. Umino et al. teaches a coating composition for steel sheet having Zn/Ni galvanizing layer, wherein the coating composition contains the claimed ingredients of metal ions, water soluble organic resin, water dispersible organic resin, glycoluril resin, and acid. See Umino et al. USPA 2004/0185261 (Abstract; paragraphs 14-30, 36-42; 60-85; Tables 1-8; and Claims) (translation of WO 03/042427). Umino et al. does

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not teach that the steel sheet has been blackened prior to coating with the coating composition. Applicant's Admissions teach that blackening steel sheets having Zn/Ni galvanizing layers is conventional treatment for certain final uses of such steels sheets. See Specification (page 1, line 17 through page 2, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to blacken the steel sheet of Umino et al. prior to coating with the coating composition of Umino et al. in order to render the steel sheet suitable for final uses that require a blackened surface as taught by Applicant's Admissions. Umino et al. refers to metal compounds, wherein the anion can be an acid anion, whereas applicant claims metal ions and acids. The metal ions are taught as possibly being derived from hydroxide compounds. When the acid and metal compound derived from hydroxide compounds are mixed with the other ingredients, it would be expected that the resulting mixture would be indistinguishable from one formed directly from metal compound that had dissolved. Umino teaches a range of resin ingredients and respective amounts. With respect to Claim 5, the claimed water soluble resin may be identified with Umino et al.'s epoxy having hydroxyl group resin, which is formed by reacting carboxyl group containing molecule. Umino teaches a variety of relative amounts of the various ingredients that renders the claimed relative amounts obvious variants if not specifically exemplified. Umino et al. teaches that acetate compounds may be used. Acetate is organic and is capable of coordinating with bivalent metals.

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#### Conclusion

- Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael La Villa whose telephone number is (571) 272-1539. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.
- 10. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jennifer McNeil can be reached on (571) 272-1540. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
- 11. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Michael La Villa 28 September 2007 VICHAEL E. LAVILLA PH.D. PRIMARY EXAMINER